

# TINTING and MIXING CHART

*for Pure White, Clear Colors  
Flat Tints and Shades*



**THE CHARLES OSGOOD CO.**

Drugs and Paints

45 and 47 Commerce St., Norwich, Conn.



*Save Time with*

**EAGLE**

*Soft Paste*

**WHITE LEAD**



# Interior Color Suggestions

All formulae shown in this chart are based on the amount of standard high grade color needed to each 100 pounds of Eagle White Lead in Oil. Before tinting be sure to read instructions on page 5. For quantities of liquids needed see pages 7-10.

<p>IVORY 12½ oz. Raw Sienna</p> <p>1 LIGHT BUFF 6¼ lbs. French Yellow Ochre 12½ oz. Deep Chrome Yellow</p>	<p>CREAM 25 oz. Raw Sienna</p> <p>7 NEUTRAL BROWN 4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna 37½ oz. Vandyke Brown 12½ oz. Venetian Red</p>
<p>DEEP DRAB 4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna</p> <p>2 APRICOT 12½ oz. Medium Chrome Yellow 6¼ lbs. Deep Chrome Yellow</p>	<p>ORCHID 6¼ oz. American Vermilion</p> <p>8 ROSE TAUPE 25 oz. Vandyke Brown 12½ oz. Venetian Red</p>
<p>SHELL PINK 25 oz. Orange Chrome Yellow</p> <p>3 TERRA COTTA 3¾ lbs. American Vermilion 3 lbs.-14½ oz. Deep Chrome Yellow 25 oz. Raw Umber</p>	<p>LILAC 12½ oz. Rose Lake</p> <p>9 LAVENDER 25 oz. Tuscan Red 6¼ oz. Prussian Blue</p>
<p>PEWTER GRAY 1½ oz. Lamp Black 6¼ oz. Raw Umber</p> <p>4 MEDIUM GRAY 6¼ oz. Lamp Black</p>	<p>PRIMROSE 25 oz. Chrome Yellow (No. 1, Light or Lemon)</p> <p>10 AZURE BLUE 6¼ oz. Prussian Blue</p>
<p>LIGHT GRAY 3¾ oz. of Lamp Black</p> <p>5 PEA GREEN 37½ oz. Light Chrome Green 18¾ oz. Raw Sienna</p>	<p>OLD ROSE 25 oz. Burnt Sienna 12½ oz. Tuscan Red</p> <p>11 CORNFLOWER BLUE 37½ oz. Prussian Blue 25 oz. Tuscan Red</p>
<p>LIGHT SAGE GREEN 37½ oz. light Chrome Green</p> <p>6 SAGE GREEN 4 lbs.-11 oz. Light Chrome Green 25 oz. Raw Sienna 25 oz. Raw Umber</p>	<p>SILVER GRAY 12½ oz. Vandyke Brown</p> <p>12 DELFT BLUE 3 lbs.-14½ oz. Prussian Blue 25 oz. Lamp Black</p>

# Eagle White Lead Interior Color Suggestions



1  
Ivory  
with  
Light Buff



2  
Deep Drab  
with  
Apricot



3  
Shell Pink  
with  
Terra Cotta



4  
Pewter Gray  
with  
Medium Gray



5  
Light Gray  
with  
Pea Green



6  
Light Sage Green  
with  
Sage Green



7  
Cream  
with  
Neutral Brown



8  
Orchid  
with  
Rose Taupe



9  
Lilac  
with  
Lavender



10  
Primrose  
with  
Azure Blue



11  
Old Rose  
with  
Cornflower Blue



12  
Silver Gray  
with  
Delft Blue

*See inside back cover for exterior color suggestions*

# Interior Color Suggestions

All formulae shown in this chart are based on the amount of standard high grade color needed to each 100 pounds of Eagle White Lead in Oil. Before tinting be sure to read instructions on page 5. For quantities of liquids needed see pages 7-10.

## IVORY

12½ oz. Raw Sienna

1

### LIGHT BUFF

6¾ lbs. French Yellow Ochre  
12½ oz. Deep Chrome Yellow

## DEEP DRAB

4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna

2

### APRICOT

12½ oz. Medium Chrome Yellow  
6¾ lbs. Deep Chrome Yellow

## SHELL PINK

25 oz. Orange Chrome Yellow

3

### TERRA COTTA

3¾ lbs. American Vermilion  
3 lbs.-14½ oz. Deep Chrome Yellow  
25 oz. Raw Umber

## PEWTER GRAY

1½ oz. Lamp Black

4

6¾ oz. Raw Umber

## MEDIUM GRAY

6¾ oz. Lamp Black

## LIGHT GRAY

3⅞ oz. of Lamp Black

5

### PEA GREEN

37½ oz. Light Chrome Green  
18¾ oz. Raw Sienna

## LIGHT SAGE GREEN

37½ oz. light Chrome Green

6

### SAGE GREEN

4 lbs.-11 oz. Light Chrome Green  
25 oz. Raw Sienna  
25 oz. Raw Umber

## CREAM

25 oz. Raw Sienna

7

### NEUTRAL BROWN

4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna  
37½ oz. Vandyke Brown  
12½ oz. Venetian Red

## ORCHID

6¾ oz. American Vermilion

8

### ROSE TAUPE

25 oz. Vandyke Brown  
12½ oz. Venetian Red

## LILAC

12½ oz. Rose Lake

9

### LAVENDER

25 oz. Tuscan Red  
6¾ oz. Prussian Blue

## PRIMROSE

25 oz. Chrome Yellow (No. 1,  
Light or Lemon)

10

### AZURE BLUE

6¾ oz. Prussian Blue

## OLD ROSE

25 oz. Burnt Sienna

11

12½ oz. Tuscan Red

### CORNFLOWER BLUE

37½ oz. Prussian Blue  
25 oz. Tuscan Red

## SILVER GRAY

12½ oz. Vandyke Brown

12

### DELFT BLUE

3 lbs.-14½ oz. Prussian Blue  
25 oz. Lamp Black

# Estimating the Quantity of Paint Needed

To find the number of square feet to be painted, measure (in feet) the total distance around the house and multiply by the height of the corner boards. This will give you the number of square feet in the body. Do not take off anything for doors or windows for this will generally be offset by the edges of the weatherboarding and by doors and window frames.

To find the area of the gables multiply the width of the base in feet by one-half of the height. Be sure to allow for the eaves, cornices, etc., and for porch floors, steps, and ceilings. The same general rule will apply to interior surfaces.

On a fair, old surface a gallon of lead paint will spread over approximately 600 square feet, one coat. This will give you a basis upon which to do

your estimating. To find the number of gallons of paint required, divide the total number of square feet to be painted by 550, 600 or 650, according to the condition of the surface. The result will give you the number of gallons of paint you should need for one coat.

If the wood is porous it will require more paint than if it is hard and smooth. A gallon of paint will cover more surface on smooth wood than on rough wood, brick or concrete. A great deal depends upon how much you brush out the paint.

Refer to the paint formulae shown on pages 7-10 of this chart for the type of work you are painting, to find out how much Eagle White Lead, linseed oil, drier or turpentine you will need to produce the necessary quantity of paint.

# Preparing the Surface

## A DRY SURFACE NECESSARY

Any surface to be painted should be thoroughly dry. If it is wet when painted the moisture in the lumber will be drawn out by the sun and cause the paint to blister. If there is dew or frost on the surface it will spoil the job. Green, unseasoned lumber contains moisture and will cause paint to blister.

## REMOVE LOOSE CRACKED PAINT

On a repaint job all the loose paint should be removed. This is commonly done by going over the surface with a broad scraping knife and then sandpapering down the rough edges. Be sure to get off all the paint which is not firmly adhered to the surface and sand-

paper any rough spots. Dust and dirt, if not removed, will mix with the paint and discolor it, therefore, go over the entire surface with a painter's duster brush, being especially careful of the tops of the window and door frames. Grease, wax or oil spots should be removed; paint will not adhere to such places.

When old paint has cracked and scaled generally over the surface, you may safely expect it to continue to come off, regardless of what paint you put on top of it. If this is the case, all the paint should be burned or scraped off down to the bare wood so that the new paint can anchor itself in the pores of the wood. All paint wears out sometime. It may wear off or chalk gradually, leaving the

surface in perfect condition for repainting. If the paint is hard and brittle, it will crack and scale off, necessitating additional expense for burning and scraping. Pure Eagle White Lead in Oil instead of cracking and scaling, will leave a perfect surface for repainting. This is one of the many reasons why it is best to apply Eagle Pure White Lead over surfaces which have been thoroughly cleaned.

#### POROUS SPOTS

Where old paint is badly worn there will probably be found some porous spots that will absorb oil freely. You will have no trouble in recognizing

these spots by their dead flat appearance when the first coat of paint is dry. Give them an extra coat of oil or another coat of paint a day or two before you apply the second coat to seal up the pores.

#### SAPPY SPOTS

Any sappy streaks or knots should be coated with orange shellac to prevent the sap coming through the paint. This should be done before the first coat is applied. Knots and sap streaks in hard pine which are excessively loaded with pitch ought to be burned over with a gasoline blow torch to draw out some of the pitch before shellacking.

*Eagle White Lead in Oil is ideal for Tiffany, mottling, stippling and other glaze finishes in vogue. For the best results in this work it is essential that white lead be used for priming and stippled ground coats.*



# Tinting Eagle White Lead

One of the many advantages of Eagle White Lead is that it may be tinted any color. No need to accept some standard tint or shade used by others. Use high grade colors ground in oil for tinting as they produce clear, sharp tints and shades. Cheap tinting colors make muddy hues and a greater quantity is needed to produce a given color.

Mix, in a separate container, tinting colors with turpentine or oil until brought to the consistency of the paint, then strain the color and add it to the lead slowly before the paint is strained. Better too little color than too much, because later the final straining of the white lead paint breaks up the color and intensifies the tint or shade of the paint.

The formulae given in this pamphlet will not always result in the exact tone shown by the color chips, as tinting col-

ors differ greatly in strength. It is suggested that in tinting Eagle White Lead the color be added gradually and that the mixer satisfy himself as to when the desired shade is reached. *All formulae shown in this chart are based on the amount of standard high grade tinting color needed to each 100 pounds of Eagle White Lead in Oil used, except where otherwise specified.*

To test for color match, it is well to brush the paint out on a board. Paint always looks darker in the pot than it does when spread out on the surface. Always mix enough paint for at least one coat for entire surface in one batch, or accurately weigh materials and record the quantities so you can duplicate the color. Unless you are accustomed to matching colors you should follow the first suggestion.

# For the Greater Convenience of the Master Painter

Eagle Soft Paste is a soft, creamy white lead, "broken up" at our plants to shop-lead consistency.

## *Easy to use*

Because Eagle Soft Paste contains *twice* as much linseed oil as our regular grinding, it may be sent out on the job in the original cans—unopened—ready to be thinned quickly and easily for painting.

## *Any kind of work*

Like our regular grinding, Eagle Soft Paste is suitable for all types of painting . . . all kinds of finishes. When Eagle Soft Paste is thinned with turpentine only, a flat finish is produced which has just the faintest suggestion of a gloss. For dead-flat effects, the oil may be readily

"drawn" and the lead thinned to painting consistency.

## *Still Old Dutch Process*

Both Eagle Soft Paste and our regular grinding are products of the famous Old Dutch Process of corrosion. It is a long, slow method, taking 90 days; but until another process is discovered which produces a higher quality white lead, Eagle will be pure Old Dutch Process.



## *Packed in convenient sizes*

Eagle Soft Paste White Lead is packed in 100 lb., 50 lb., 25 lb., and 12½ lb. steel kegs. These packages may be easily identified on the dealer's shelf by the attractive Eagle trade-mark in the center of the label.

# Paint Formulae—*Soft Paste*

The formulae shown below are given to produce a pure white lead paint. The same formulae may be used in mixing colored paints by using them in conjunction with the color formulae shown on pages 1 and 12.

2  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallons Raw Linseed Oil  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 7  $\frac{7}{8}$  gallons. For very light-colored woods  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon more of oil may be added.

## OLD OUTSIDE WORK

### *First Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead  
3 quarts Raw Linseed Oil  
1  $\frac{3}{4}$  gallons Turpentine  
1 pint of best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 6 gals. of white paint

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead  
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons Raw Linseed Oil  
1 pint Turpentine  
1 pint of best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  gals. of white paint

## NEW OUTSIDE WORK

### *Priming Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead  
1 quart Raw Linseed Oil  
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 5  $\frac{3}{8}$  gallons. For very light-colored woods  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallon more of oil may be added

### *Third Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead  
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons Raw Linseed Oil  
1 pint Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 6  $\frac{1}{4}$  gallons. For very light-colored woods 1 pint more of oil may be added.

## OLD INSIDE WORK

### *First Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Turpentine

1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 5½ gals. of white paint

### *Second Coat—Egg Shell*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Turpentine

½ gal. pale or white Enamel  
Varnish

½ pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 5½ gals. of white paint

### *Second Coat—Flat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Turpentine

1 pint pale or white Enamel  
Varnish

½ pint Drier

---

Makes about 5½ gals. of white paint

## NEW INSIDE WORK

### *Priming Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Raw Linseed Oil

2½ gallons Turpentine

1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 7⅝ gals. of white paint

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1¾ gallons Turpentine

1 pint best Japan Drier

---

Makes about 5⅝ gals. of white paint

### *Third Coat—Egg Shell or Semi-Flat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Turpentine

½ gal. pale or white Enamel  
Varnish

½ pint Drier

---

Makes about 5½ gals. of white paint

### *Third Coat—Flat*

100 pounds Eagle Soft Paste  
White Lead

1½ gallons Turpentine

1 pint pale or white Enamel  
Varnish

½ pint Drier

---

Makes about 5⅝ gals. of white paint

# Paint Formulae—*Regular Grinding*

The formulae shown below are given to produce a pure white lead paint. The same formulae may be used in mixing colored paints by using them in conjunction with the color formulae shown on pages 1 and 12.

## OLD OUTSIDE WORK

### *First Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
1½-2 gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
2½-2 gallons Pure Turpentine  
1-1½ pints best Japan Drier  

---

6½ gallons of paint

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
3½-4 gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
½-1 pint Pure Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier  

---

6½-7 gallons of paint

## NEW OUTSIDE WORK

### *Priming Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
4-5 gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
1½-1 gallons Pure Turpentine  
1½ pints best Japan Drier  

---

8½-9 gallons of paint

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
1¾ gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
1½ gallons Pure Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier  

---

6½ gallons of paint

### *Third Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
3½-4 gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
½-1 pint Pure Turpentine  
1 pint best Japan Drier  

---

6¼-7 gallons of paint

## NEW WOODWORK INSIDE

### *Priming Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 3 gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
 1 gallon Pure Turpentine  
 1½ pints best Japan Drier  


---

 7 gallons of paint

### *Second Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 1½ gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
 1½ gallons Pure Turpentine  
 1 pint best Japan Drier  


---

 5¾ gallons paint

### *Third Coat—Oil Gloss*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 3-3½ gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
 1 pint Pure Turpentine  
 1 pint best Japan Drier  


---

 6-6½ gallons of paint

### *Third Coat—Flat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 3-3½ gallons flatting oil or turpentine  


---

 5¾-6¼ gallons of paint

## OLD WORK INSIDE— WHITE PAINT

### *First Coat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 1 gallon Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
 2-3 gallons Pure Turpentine  
 1 pint best Japan Drier  


---

 5¾-6¼ gallons of paint

### *Second Coat—Oil Gloss*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 3-3½ gallons Pure Raw Linseed Oil  
 1 pint Pure Turpentine  
 1 pint best Japan Drier  


---

 6-6½ gallons of paint

### *Second Coat—Flat*

100 pounds Eagle White Lead  
 3-3½ gallons flatting oil or turpentine  


---

 5¾-6¼ gallons of paint

# Painting With Eagle Rust Preventive Pigments

In painting metal surfaces, it is very important that the surface be dry and free from rust, dirt or grease. When painting over old surfaces that have been painted before with a true rust inhibitive paint, if the old paint adheres firmly to the metal it may be regarded as good as sound metal upon which to apply new paint. If the old paint does not adhere well, it should be completely removed by scraping, wire brushing, burning with a torch, or sand papering. Each successive coat of paint can be no better than the weakest coat beneath it.

Eagle Rust Preventive Pigments should be broken up in the same manner as White Lead and mixed by the following formulae:

## FORMULAE

### *Sublimed Blue Lead*

100	pounds	Sublimed Blue Lead in Oil
4	gallons	Raw Linseed Oil
2	pints	Turpentine
2	pints	best Japan Drier

*Important*—As stated, not more than 4 gallons of oil should be used with 100 lbs. of Sublimed Blue Lead.

### *Eagle Red Lead*

100	pounds	Red Lead in Oil
2½	gallons	Raw Linseed Oil
1½	pints	Turpentine
1½	pints	Drier

On metal surfaces that may become hot, such as furnace pipes and radiators, use Fish Oil instead of Linseed.

Apply with a round brush.

# Exterior Color Suggestions

All formulae shown in this chart are based on the amount of standard high grade color needed to each 100 pounds of Eagle White Lead in Oil. Before tinting be sure to read instructions on page 5. For quantities of liquids needed see pages 7-10.

**1**      **DARK SAGE GREEN**  
6 lbs.-4 oz. Chrome Green,  
Medium  
1 lb.-9 oz. Burnt Sienna  
**OLD IVORY**  
12½ oz. Raw Sienna

**2**      **LIGHT OLIVE GREEN**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna  
2 lbs.-6 oz. Chrome Green,  
Medium  
9 lbs.-6 oz. Yellow Ochre  
**LIGHT CREAM**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna

**3**      **DARK TAN**  
28 lbs.-2 oz. Raw Sienna  
6 lbs.-4 oz. Burnt Umber  
**COLONIAL YELLOW**  
1 lb.-4 oz. Medium Chrome  
Yellow  
2½ oz. Venetian Red

**4**      **SHUTTER BLUE**  
2 lbs.-5 oz. Prussian Blue  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber  
**PURE WHITE**  
No Tinting Color

**5**      **WARM DRAB**  
6¼ oz. Burnt Umber  
6¼ oz. Medium Chrome Yellow  
**ASH GRAY**  
12½ oz. Vandyke Brown

**6**      **GUN METAL GRAY**  
9 lbs.-6 oz. Yellow Ochre  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Lamp Black  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Raw Umber  
**STONE GRAY**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber

**7**      **SHUTTER GREEN**  
60 lbs. Chrome Green  
1½ oz. Lamp Black  
3 oz. Burnt Umber  
**DARK GRAY**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber  
12½ oz. Lamp Black

**8**      **LIGHT BROWN**  
12 lbs.-8 oz. Yellow Ochre  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Umber  
7 lbs.-13 oz. Venetian Red  
12 lbs.-8 oz. Burnt Umber  
**LIGHT BLUE**  
12½ oz. Lamp Black  
6¼ oz. Prussian Blue

**9**      **CHOCOLATE BROWN**  
31 lbs.-4 oz. Burnt Umber  
1 lb.-9 oz. Venetian Red  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Yellow Ochre  
**LIGHT TAN**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Burnt Umber  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna

**10**      **ITALIAN VILLA PINK**  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Burnt Sienna  
1 lb.-9 oz. Yellow Ochre  
**DEEP BUFF**  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Dark Chrome Yellow



# *Paint White* *or light colors*



Employ a good painter —  
Good painters use EAGLE

# Exterior Color Suggestions

All formulae shown in this chart are based on the amount of standard high grade color needed to each 100 pounds of Eagle White Lead in Oil. Before tinting be sure to read instructions on page 5. For quantities of liquids needed see pages 7-10.

**1**      **DARK SAGE GREEN**  
6 lbs.-4 oz. Chrome Green,  
Medium  
1 lb.-9 oz. Burnt Sienna

**OLD IVORY**  
12½ oz. Raw Sienna

**2**      **LIGHT OLIVE GREEN**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna  
2 lbs.-6 oz. Chrome Green,  
Medium  
9 lbs.-6 oz. Yellow Ochre

**LIGHT CREAM**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna

**3**      **DARK TAN**  
28 lbs.-2 oz. Raw Sienna  
6 lbs.-4 oz. Burnt Umber  
**COLONIAL YELLOW**  
1 lb.-4 oz. Medium Chrome  
Yellow  
2½ oz. Venetian Red

**4**      **SHUTTER BLUE**  
2 lbs.-5 oz. Prussian Blue  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber

**PURE WHITE**  
No Tinting Color

**5**      **WARM DRAB**  
6¼ oz. Burnt Umber  
6¼ oz. Medium Chrome Yellow

**ASH GRAY**  
12½ oz. Vandyke Brown

**6**      **GUN METAL GRAY**  
9 lbs.-6 oz. Yellow Ochre  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Lamp Black  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Raw Umber

**STONE GRAY**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber

**7**      **SHUTTER GREEN**  
60 lbs. Chrome Green  
1½ oz. Lamp Black  
3 oz. Burnt Umber

**DARK GRAY**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Umber  
12½ oz. Lamp Black

**8**      **LIGHT BROWN**  
12 lbs.-8 oz. Yellow Ochre  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Umber  
7 lbs.-13 oz. Venetian Red  
12 lbs.-8 oz. Burnt Umber

**LIGHT BLUE**  
12½ oz. Lamp Black  
6¼ oz. Prussian Blue

**9**      **CHOCOLATE BROWN**  
31 lbs.-4 oz. Burnt Umber  
1 lb.-9 oz. Venetian Red  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Yellow Ochre

**LIGHT TAN**  
1 lb.-9 oz. Burnt Umber  
1 lb.-9 oz. Raw Sienna

**10**      **ITALIAN VILLA PINK**  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Burnt Sienna  
1 lb.-9 oz. Yellow Ochre  
**DEEP BUFF**  
4 lbs.-11 oz. Raw Sienna  
3 lbs.-2 oz. Dark Chrome Yellow

# Eagle White Lead Exterior Color Suggestions



1  
Dark Sage Green  
with  
Old Ivory



2  
Light Olive Green  
with  
Light Cream



3  
Dark Tan  
with  
Colonial Yellow



4  
Shutter Blue  
with  
Pure White



5  
Warm Drab  
with  
Ash Gray



6  
Gun Metal Gray  
with  
Stone Gray



7  
Shutter Green  
with  
Dark Gray



8  
Light Brown  
with  
Light Blue

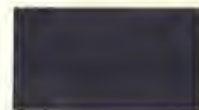


9  
Chocolate Brown  
with  
Light Tan



10  
Italian Villa Pink  
with  
Deep Buff

## EAGLE Rust Preventive Pigments



Pure Sublimed  
Blue Lead



80 per cent Sublimed  
Blue Lead and 20 per  
cent Chrome Yellow



75 per cent Sublimed  
Blue Lead and  
25 per cent Red Lead



99 per cent Pure Red  
Lead and 1 per cent  
Carbon Black



Pure Red Lead

*See inside front cover for interior color suggestions*

Save the surplus and  
you save all - *Accident*



## **The EAGLE-PICHER LEAD COMPANY**

**134 North La Salle Street • Chicago**

**Producers of lead and allied products**

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